



**Ministry of Aboriginal
Relations and Reconciliation**

TRANSITION BINDER

**Prepared for: Honourable Ida Chong
Minister of Aboriginal Relations and
Reconciliation**

September 2012



TRANSITION BINDER

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PROPOSED BRIEFING SCHEDULE HON. IDA CHONG

BRIEFING ONE: INTRODUCTIONS AND LIST OF PRIORITY CALLS

- General introduction of Executive members and high level discussion of division functions
- List of suggested first calls
- Discussion of any “urgent” items

(Note: Leave copy of transition binder with Minister)

BRIEFING TWO: ABORIGINAL AGENDA & JOBS PLAN

- Review “B.C.’s Approach to Reconciliation” PowerPoint
- Review Jobs Plan PowerPoint
- Items requiring immediate action

BRIEFING THREE: CABINET AGENDA FOR THE FALL

- Review upcoming items for Cabinet Committees and/or Treasury Board
- Discussion of any “urgent” items

BRIEFING FOUR: ANNOUNCEABLES/ISSUES BRIEFING

- Communications/Issues Briefing by Government Communications and Public Engagement Staff
- Review of Minister’s 30/60/90 Days List – items requiring immediate action

BRIEFING FIVE: LEGAL

- Legal Framework
- Litigation overview briefing

* Unexpected urgent items will be added as necessary.

Transition Binder

- Organization

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: Ministry Profile

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) leads government's efforts to achieve reconciliation with Aboriginal peoples. MARR is responsible for the Province's Aboriginal policy approach and the representative for all treaty and other negotiations with First Nations.

At a strategic level MARR's work is focused in three key strategic areas:

- addressing legal and economic uncertainty created by unidentified Aboriginal rights through reconciliation of Aboriginal rights and title through lasting agreements (treaty and non-treaty),
- building respectful relationships with Aboriginal peoples; and
- closing the socio-economic gaps between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians.

The ministry plays a crucial role in supporting key corporate initiatives. In 2012/13 MARR refocused its efforts to support the BC Jobs Plan by:

- Engaging directly with business and industry on key areas of interest including consultation, capacity and fostering greater participation in economic development
- Working with resource ministries to streamline consultation and permitting
- Pursuing agreements, both treaty and non-treaty, that build certainty on the landbase
- Reaching and implementing new agreements that support the mining, LNG, forestry and clean energy sectors

Ministry Structure:

In October 2010 the ministry underwent a restructure as part of broader changes to support an integrated approach to resource management; MARR is one of 5 ministries that together comprise the provincial government Natural Resource Sector. Partner ministries are:

- Forests, Lands and Natural Resources
- Energy and Mines
- Environment
- Agriculture

The Deputy Minister's Office at MARR provides overall leadership and direction to the Ministry and is responsible for strategic and corporate planning. The office acts as the ministry liaison with the Minister's Office, Cabinet Operations and all deputy minister and Cabinet committees. The office is supported by Executive Services, Corporate Submissions, Third Party Engagement, Internal Communications, Records Management and the Correspondence unit.



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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

There are three divisions in MARR:

Negotiations and Regional Operations Division (NROD) – Charles Porter, ADM

Four Chief Negotiators report in the Division. Structured into 3 large treaty and non-treaty negotiation teams in the north, south and coastal regions, with headquarters in Victoria, NROD is responsible for negotiations of both treaty and non-treaty agreements. It also represents MARR's regional presence in the Natural Resource Sector, with eight regional offices. The role of regional staff includes First Nations relationship building, conflict resolution, negotiation of agreements, liaison with other land and resource ministries, and local support for agreement negotiations and treaty and non-treaty agreement implementation.

Strategic Initiatives Division (SID) – Peter Walters, ADM

SID coordinates land and resource issues including consultation, accommodation, revenue-sharing and shared decision making. The division leads the ministry in discussions with the First Nations Leadership Council as well as in non-treaty negotiations considered strategically important to furthering corporate initiatives. It also serves as the lead in providing advice on treaty and non-treaty related policy and planning.

Partnerships & Community Renewal (PCR) – Peter Cunningham, ADM

PCR leads the ministry in implementing the [Transformative Change Accord](#) and [Métis Nation Relationship Accord](#) whose common objective is to close the social and economic gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal British Columbians. The division is the lead for developing the Off-Reserve Aboriginal Action Plan, committed to in the 2011 Throne Speech.

Staff:

Full Time Equivalents (FTEs): 247

Staff are located in Victoria and in eight regional offices (this structure reflects the broader Natural Resource Sector model with staff co-located in the regions):

North:

- Smithers
- Prince George
- Fort St. John

South:

- Kamloops
- Williams Lake
- Cranbrook

Coast:

- Surrey
- Nanaimo



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Budget:

\$80.141M (with access to contingencies)

Board Appointments, OICs, and Legislation:

The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation makes appointments to a number of agencies, boards and commissions including:

- BC Treaty Commission
- First Peoples' Cultural Council
- First Peoples' Advisory Committee
- Haida Gwaii Management Council
- Minister's Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women
- New Relationship Trust Board

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

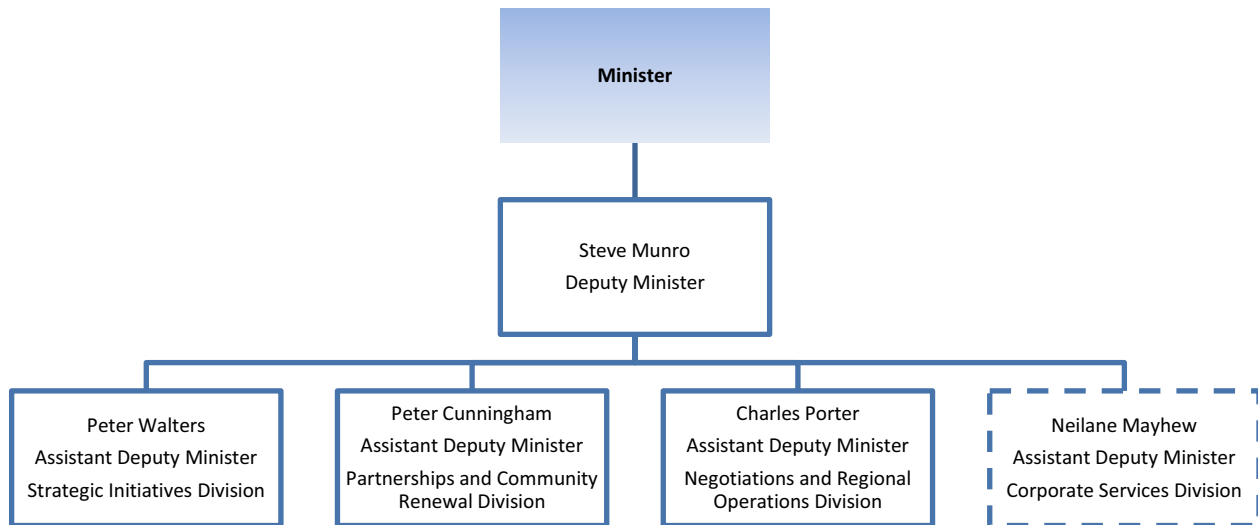
MINISTRY LEGISLATION	
Act	Details (if applicable)
Clean Energy	The following: (a) Part 6 and s. 38; (b) s. 36 (2) as that provision relates to the portfolio of the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation
First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture	
Haida Gwaii Reconciliation	
Indian Advisory	
Indian Cut-off Lands Disputes	
Maa-nulth First Nations Final Agreement	
McLeod Lake Indian Band Treaty No. 8 Adhesion and Settlement Agreement	
Musqueam Reconciliation, Settlement and Benefits Agreement Implementation	
New Relationship Trust	
Nisga'a Final Agreement	
Sechelt Indian Government District Enabling	The Act except s. 4
Special Accounts Appropriation and Control	s. 4 - provides the MARR minister with the authority to pay, lend or provide loan guarantees to an amount from the First Citizens Fund special account for the purposes of advancing and expanding the culture, education and economic opportunities and the position of persons of North American aboriginal ancestry who are ordinarily resident in B.C.
Treaty Commission	
Treaty First Nation Taxation	
Tsawwassen First Nation Final Agreement	
Yale Final Agreement	
First Nations Commercial Industrial Commercial Development Act	



MINISTRY OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW Executive Organizational Chart (September 2012)



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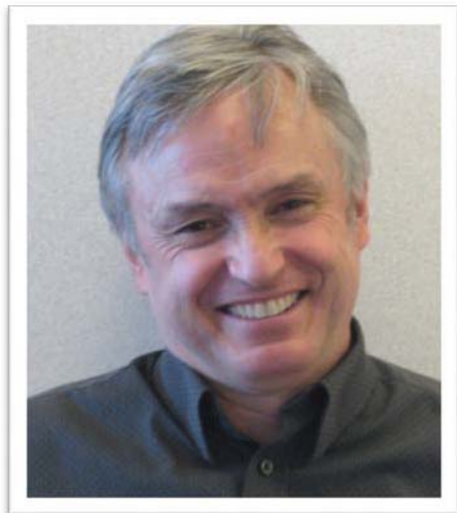
Assistant Deputy Minister

Strategic Initiatives Division

Peter Walters

Peter has been part of the BC public service since 1980, and has worked in Kamloops, Surrey and Victoria. While his first twenty-five years focused on Crown land management and projects, he has served as an Assistant Deputy Minister in several ministries, including Tourism, Culture and the Arts, and Forests, Lands and Natural Resource Operations.

Peter's experience has given him a passion for positive change in the Province's relationship with First Nations. As a relatively new addition to the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation, he is looking forward to building strong relationships with First Nations communities, and close connections with their leaders.



Assistant Deputy Minister

Partnerships & Community Renewal (PCR)

Peter Cunningham

On October 17, 2011, Peter Cunningham joined the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation as Assistant Deputy Minister, Partnerships and Community Renewal, based in Victoria.

Peter came to British Columbia from Ontario in 1979. He has spent the last three decades in Prince George, delivering numerous government programs and services.

Peter has deep roots in both health and social services. He began his career working with troubled teenagers in Toronto and, over the years, has worked in the areas of addiction, prevention, health promotion, mediation and family therapy. He has a keen interest in systems theory and has applied that interest to much of his work in government.

More recently, in his capacity as ADM for the Ministry of Children and Family Development, Peter has worked extensively in Aboriginal child welfare and community development – and been widely recognized for collaborating with Aboriginal communities on service delivery. He believes strongly in this Ministry's vision to foster enduring relationships with Aboriginal peoples and says he looks forward to contributing to the good work already underway in MARR.



Executive Financial Officer

Corporate Services Natural Resource Sector (CSNR)

Neilane Mayhew

Reporting to Doug Konkin, Chair of the Natural Resource Board, Neilane is one of three ADM/EFOs responsible for Corporate Services for the Natural Resource Sector. Neilane is the Executive Financial Officer for Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation and Ministry of Energy and Mines. Additionally, Neilane is the lead on strategic human resource services for the sector, and she is responsible for leading the delivery of the Information Management and Technology Services.

Neilane has eleven years of public sector leadership experience working in a complex financial environment. She has a Bachelor of Arts from the University of Calgary and a Bachelor of Laws from UVic. Prior to joining the public service, she practised law with a small firm in Victoria. Neilane joined the BC Public Service in 2001 and, shortly after joining, was asked to form and lead a new branch in the then Ministry of Provincial Revenue to consolidate the ministry's tax appeals program. In 2005, Neilane moved into the role of Executive Director of the Property Taxation Branch (PTB). During her time with the PTB, she led a variety of projects and initiatives to implement new systems and business process improvements. In 2009, Neilane became the Executive Director for the Consumer Taxation Programs Branch and while in this role helped support the implementation of HST. With an emphasis on building strong working relationships, Neilane has worked with senior leaders in a number of ministries across government as well as external agencies and organizations such as the Land Title and Survey Authority, the BC Assessment Authority, First Nations bands, regional districts and municipalities. She is committed to the work of the public service and is constantly looking for ways to improve our services and implement new ways of doing business to ensure we meet the needs of our customers, stakeholders and partners.

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Communications Director

Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE)

Mark Brennae

On June 11, 2012, Mark Brennae joined the ministry's executive team as Communications Director, Government Communications and Public Engagement (GCPE).

Mark leads the GCPE team in supporting the ministry's communications needs, including strategic communications planning, writing services, issues management, event planning and media relations.

He joins us from Ottawa where he spent more than 25 years in the media as a reporter and anchor, most recently as an editor at Postmedia News, where he edited stories for Postmedia's many newspapers, including the Vancouver Sun and Province, National Post, Ottawa Citizen and Montreal Gazette.

Mark was a reporter on Parliament Hill for 11 years, providing radio and print coverage for Canadian Press/Broadcast News and Standard Broadcast News.

He covered three federal and three provincial elections, along with the 1995 Quebec Referendum, and is a recipient of the Charlie Edwards Award for news coverage.

A "sports-guy" at heart, Mark also covered the National Hockey League's Ottawa Senators for 11 seasons (as testament to his devotion, he missed only one home game), two Olympic Games, CFL football, AAA baseball, junior hockey and many other sports.

A graduate of Algonquin College's Radio/Television Broadcasting program, Mark also attended Ottawa University and Carleton University.



Executive Director

Office of the Deputy Minister

Maria Wilkie

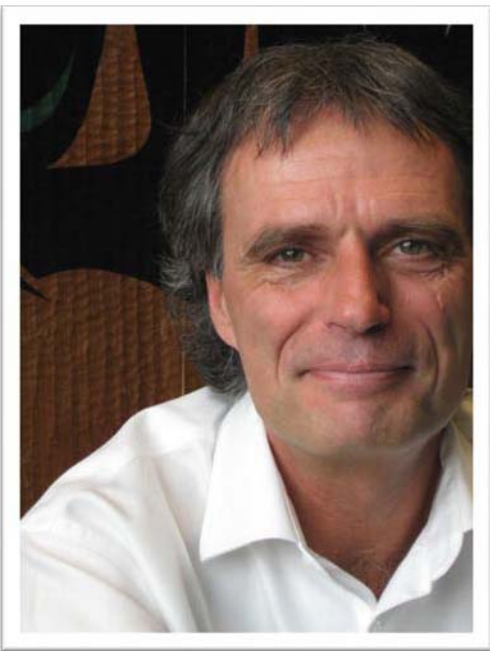
Maria became the Executive Director, Strategic Initiatives in the Deputy Minister's Office on May 14th, 2012. She is responsible for leading the ministry's corporate initiatives, strategic planning, and the Deputy Minister Office team.

Maria worked in communications and project management for over 15 years in the forestry and non-profit sectors in Ontario, Haida Gwaii and with the BC Government. Joining the Public Service in 2002, she worked for the Public Affairs Bureau at the Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services, Attorney General, and Communications Headquarters before she joining the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation in May 2007.

Maria holds a Bachelor of Political Science.

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Deputy Minister

Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Steve Munro

Steve was appointed Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation on October 25, 2010.

Steve joined the Government of British Columbia in 1989.

Steve's first six years with the provincial government were with the Ministry of Finance, working in taxation, intergovernmental fiscal relations and social policy fields. Steve joined the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation as a Negotiator in 1995. His early years with the Ministry dealt mostly with federal-provincial cost-sharing matters and the negotiations of financial, tax, revenue-sharing and other fiscal elements of treaties and other agreements with First Nations. In July 2008, Steve became acting Assistant Deputy Minister of the Negotiations Division and was permanently appointed to the position in August 2009. In that position, Steve had broad responsibilities for the negotiation of a range of agreements with First Nations, including treaties, incremental treaty agreements, economic benefit agreements and reconciliation protocols.

Steve has a Masters of Economics from the University of Western Ontario and Bachelor of Science from Trent University.



Assistant Deputy Minister

Negotiations and Regional Operations

Charles Porter

Charles joined the BC public service in 1992, initially working in policy and legislative roles. From 1995 to 2002, he worked in regional management positions in Cranbrook and Kamloops in Crown lands, Aboriginal relations, planning and assessment, and fish and wildlife.

In 2002, he returned to Victoria as Director of Corporate Policy, Planning and Intergovernmental Relations for the Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection. In 2006, he was made Executive Director of Natural Resources and the Economy with the Deputy Ministers' Policy Secretariat, Office of the Premier.

In October 2008 Charles was appointed ADM of the First Nations Initiatives Division within the Integrated Land Management Bureau, Ministry of Forests and Range. In April 2010 he received additional responsibilities of another division, GeoBC.

Charles Porter was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation on November 1, 2010.

Charles was educated at the University of Victoria where he received Fine Arts and Law degrees.

Transition Binder

- Organization
- Strategic Overview

TRANSITION/ISSUE NOTE

ISSUE: Kinder Morgan – Trans-Mountain Pipeline Expansion

KEY POINTS:

- The proposed Kinder Morgan Trans-Mountain Pipeline Project falls under the federal regulatory jurisdiction because it crosses inter-provincial borders (British Columbia/Alberta). The National Energy Board (NEB) regulates the process and involves the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). The process is delivered through the Joint Review Panel (JRP). Kinder Morgan does not expect the JRP to begin until 2014.
- The proposed the Trans Mountain Pipeline (TMx) project has the potential to provide jobs and stimulate economic activity – we understand the contribution it might make to Canada; at the same time, we are attentive to the concerns being raised about the Project moving forward. As such, we have released a technical analysis report related to proposed heavy oil pipelines in British Columbia called “Requirements for British Columbia to Consider Support of Heavy Oil Pipelines”.
- This report outlines five minimum requirements that must be met for the Province to consider the construction or expansion of heavy oil pipelines (like TMx) within its borders. These requirements are:
 - A recommendation by the NEB JRP that the Project proceed;
 - Establishment of world-leading marine oil spill response, prevention and recovery systems;
 - Establishment of world-leading land oil spill prevention, response and recovery systems;
 - Legal requirements regarding Aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed and First Nations are provided with the opportunities, information and resources to participate and benefit from the Project; and
 - British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits.
- We are committed to using the JRP process to ensure that this proposed Project, if it does proceed, meets the highest standards of environmental protection and protects the people of British Columbia from financial and environmental risk.
- Kinder Morgan has commenced communications and outreach to First Nation communities potentially impacted by the TMx expansion proposal. A public website has been developed for the TMx expansion which includes updates and information related to the proposal, but also has more general information about the company and its safety record.

BACKGROUND:

- Kinder Morgan Energy Partners LP (Kinder Morgan) is the largest independent owner and operator of petroleum product pipelines in North America, transporting more than two million barrels a day of petroleum products through a network of over 40,000 kilometres of pipeline. The company also owns 180 terminals that store or handle a variety of products and materials such as gasoline, jet fuel, ethanol, coal, petroleum coke and steel.



TRANSITION/ISSUE NOTE

- The TMx system has been in operation since 1953. The existing TMx transports approximately 300,000 barrels a day (bbls/d) of various crude products some 1,150 kilometers from Edmonton, Alberta to marketing terminals and refineries in central British Columbia, the Greater Vancouver area, and the Puget Sound area in Washington.
- In April 2012 Kinder Morgan completed an open season call which resulted in firm new capacity demands for additional oil transportation capacity.
- Kinder Morgan is proposing to expand the capacity of the existing TMx pipeline from 300,000 to 750,000 bbls/d. The proposed TMx expansion would result in 900km of new pipeline, new and expanded pump stations along the pipeline route, additional storage terminals and an expansion of the Westridge Marine Terminal in Burnaby, BC. The Tmx expansion is projected to cost \$4.1B.
- Key estimated project development timeframes are:
 - June 2012 – filing of commercial toll application to NEB
 - Late 2013 – filing of facility application to NEB
 - 2014/2015 – regulatory review of Project
 - 2016/2017 – construction of TMx expansion
 - 2017 – in-service operation of TMx expansion
- Kinder Morgan has begun providing information and meeting with First Nations along the TMx expansion route.
- The existing TMx pipeline has largely operated without incident, however in 2007 there was an incident that received wide public and media attention: a contract excavator was digging a storm trench sewer and punctured the TMx line; the rupture damaged 11 homes in the area and spilled 70,000 litres into the Burrard Inlet.

s.13, s.16, s.17

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TRANSITION/ISSUE NOTE

ISSUE: Enbridge Northern Gateway Project

KEY POINTS:

- The proposed Enbridge Northern Gateway Project (the Project) falls under the federal regulatory jurisdiction because it crosses inter-provincial borders (British Columbia/Alberta). The National Energy Board (NEB) regulates the process and involves the Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency (CEAA). The process is delivered through the Joint Review Panel (JRP).
- We respect the NEB process and believe it offers a meaningful opportunity for First Nations, stakeholders, concerned citizens and environmental groups to voice their opinions about Enbridge's proposal.
- The proposed Project has the potential to provide jobs and stimulate economic activity – we understand the contribution it might make to Canada; at the same time, we are attentive to the concerns being raised about the Project moving forward. As such have released a technical analysis report related to proposed heavy oil pipelines in British Columbia called "Requirements for British Columbia to Consider Support of Heavy Oil Pipelines".
- This report outlines five minimum requirements that must be met for the Province to consider the construction of heavy oil pipelines (like Northern Gateway) within its borders. These requirements are:
 - A recommendation by the NEB JRP that the project proceed;
 - Establishment of world-leading marine oil spill response, prevention and recovery systems;
 - Establishment of world-leading land oil spill prevention, response and recovery systems;
 - Legal requirements regarding Aboriginal and treaty rights are addressed and First Nations are provided with the opportunities, information and resources to participate and benefit from the project; and
 - British Columbia receives a fair share of the fiscal and economic benefits.
- We are committed to using the JRP process to ensure that this proposed Project, if it does proceed, meets the highest standards of environmental protection and protects the people of British Columbia from financial and environmental risk.

BACKGROUND:

- The proposed Project is an 1172 kilometer-long oil pipeline from the Edmonton area to Kitimat. About 670 kilometres of the pipeline, seven of the ten pumping stations, and the marine terminal and tank storage facilities would be located in British Columbia.
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TRANSITION/ISSUE NOTE

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- Benefits to British Columbia from the proposed Project include:
 - Employment:
 - Construction: Up to 4,100 person years of on-site direct employment
(Person years are equivalent to one full-time job);
 - Annual Operation: 78 person years of direct long-term employment
 - Provincial Tax Revenues:
 -
 -
- The JRP is holding hearings in Edmonton (corporate matters), Prince George (terrestrial matters) and Prince Rupert (marine matters) between now and December 2012.

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- Strategic Overview
- Primary Stakeholders, Partners and Clients

TRANSITION – OVERVIEW/BACKGROUNDER

Issue: Primary ministry partners and key stakeholders in negotiations

Key Points:

- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation engages with numerous partners and key stakeholders on matters relating to treaty and non-treaty agreements in order to achieve MARR's reconciliation goals.
- With regard to treaty negotiations, in 1991, the provincial and federal governments accepted the 19 recommendations made by the BC Claims Task Force. Recommendation 10 states that:
“Non-aboriginal interests be represented at the negotiating table by the federal and provincial governments.”
- These non-Aboriginal third parties include a wide range of province-wide and community-based organizations whose interests may be affected by treaty settlements. The primary interests are those industry sectors which rely on tenures and permits to access land and resources. These include the forestry, mining, ranching, commercial fisheries and guide outfitting sectors.
- From the start of negotiations in 1994 until 2001, the two governments established Regional Advisory Committees (RACs) across the province to fulfil their commitment to consult. The RACs were funded through a bilateral cost-sharing arrangement. The negotiating teams met regularly with the RACs to update them on progress at the negotiating tables and gather advice from the members on how the matters being discussed at each table might affect their interests.
- In 2001, the Province eliminated its funding to the RACs. Since that time, negotiators have been consulting with companies and organizations on an individual basis to ensure they fulfil their obligations.

Background:

Political Organizations

First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) – The FNLC is comprised of the political executives of the BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN), the First Nations Summit (FNS) and the Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC). In early 2005, the Province engaged in joint discussions with these organizations. These discussions led to the New Relationship vision statement. While the members of the FNLC work together to engage with the Province and others to reach agreements in a number of areas, they remain separate entities.

BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN) – An incorporated society under the Societies Act of British Columbia, the BCAFN is a regional arm of the National Assembly of First Nations (AFN) and represents 203 First Nations in B.C. The Regional Chief represents the regional concerns of the BCAFN constituents at the national level.

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First Nations Summit (FNS) – One of the principals of the treaty negotiations process, the FNS is comprised of a majority of First Nations and Tribal Councils in B.C. and provides a forum for First Nations in British Columbia to address treaty negotiations and other issues. Summit meetings are held quarterly.

Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs (UBCIC) – The UBCIC is a non-profit political organization representing First Nations in B.C. (largely those First Nations which do not participate in the treaty process). The UBCIC has consistently opposed the B.C. Treaty Process and the federal government's Comprehensive Claims Policy arguing that these are processes to extinguish and modify Aboriginal rights.

Métis Nation BC (MNBC) – Created in 1996, the MNBC is the governing nation for Métis people living in British Columbia, and represents one of five governing members of the Métis National Council.

Associations, Commissions, Crown Corporations, Committees and Councils

BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC) – The BCAAFC is the umbrella association for 23 Friendship Centres throughout B.C. Friendship Centres provides services for Aboriginal people and communities in urban areas.

BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) – The independent body responsible for facilitating treaty negotiations, the BCTC's primary role is to oversee the negotiation process to make sure that the parties are being effective and making progress in negotiations.

BC Hydro – MARR and BC Hydro work together on issues where treaty settlement land selection may impact BC Hydros existing and future operations. The Province also works with BC Hydro on negotiations outside treaty such as the settlement agreement with the St'at'imc communities and negotiations related to the NTL.

New Relationship Trust (NRT) – The NRT was formed by provincial legislation passed in 2006 (the *New Relationship Trust Act*), creating the New Relationship Trust Corporation to manage the \$100m New Relationship Trust Fund.

First Peoples Language Heritage and Culture Council (FPLHCC or First Peoples' Council) – The First Peoples' Council is a provincial Crown Corporation formed in 1990 to administer the First Peoples' Heritage, Language and Culture Program and assist First Nations in efforts to revitalize their languages, arts and cultures.

Advisory Council on Aboriginal Women – The council is intended to provide advice to government through the MARR Minister on how to improve the quality of life for Aboriginal women in B.C. The council was formed as a result of the Collaboration to End Violence: National Aboriginal Women's Forum in June 2011. Members were announced in November 2011.

Haida Gwaii Management Council – The December 2009 Kunst'aa guu-Kunst'aayah Reconciliation Protocol between B.C. and the Haida Nation includes a process for shared-decision making through the Haida Gwaii Management Council. The Council has the authority to make high-level decisions in key strategic areas for resource management on Haida Gwaii, including determination of the

TRANSITION – OVERVIEW/BACKGROUNDER

allowable annual cut. The council consists of two representatives appointed by the provincial government, two assigned by the Haida Nation and a neutral chair agreed to by both parties.

First Nations Technology Council (FNTC) – FNTC was created by a First Nations' Summit resolution to support First Nation communities in B.C. with the full integration of technologies including high-speed internet.

Oil and Gas Commission – The BC Oil and Gas Commission is an independent, single-window regulatory agency with responsibilities for overseeing oil and gas operations in British Columbia, including exploration, development, pipeline transportation and reclamation. The Commission was created as a Crown Corporation through the enactment of the Oil and Gas Commission Act. In October 2010, the Commission transitioned to the Oil and Gas Activities Act.

Local Government

Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) – The UBCM is an organization representing the interests of local governments in B.C. The UBCM has a First Nations Relations Committee which oversees all policy development work related to Aboriginal issues, including treaty negotiations, self-government and taxation. In 2008, the Province and the UBCM resigned an MOU which outlines how local governments participate in treaty and non-treaty negotiations.

Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Relations Committee – The 13-member Metro Vancouver Aboriginal Relations Committee (MVARC) absorbed the majority of the operations of the former Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee (LMTAC) after Metro Vancouver withdrew its financial support to LMTAC. The MVARC advises the Metro Vancouver Board on Aboriginal relations and treaty issues, enhancing relations with regional First Nations, and working toward aligning Metro Vancouver's and First Nations' interests. Metro Vancouver comprises 22 municipalities, one electoral area, and one treaty First Nation.

Business and Industry Organizations

Business Council of British Columbia (BCBC) – Representing about 250 major business enterprises across all major sectors of the provincial economy, the BCBC is a primary policy and business and industry association advocacy organization in the province.

BC Chamber of Commerce (BC Chamber) – The BC Chamber is a not-for-profit organization representing the interests and concerns of local Chambers of Commerce and business members from across the province. It represents about 32,000 businesses.

Association of Mineral Exploration BC – AME BC promotes a healthy, sustainable and environmentally sound mineral exploration and mining sector in BC.

Mining Association of BC – MABC represents the collective needs and interests of operating coal, metal and industrial mineral mining companies. It has come to be regarded as the predominant voice of mining in British Columbia. It liaises with government legislators, lobbies for regulatory advancement and publicly promotes the economic and social value of mining.

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Council of Forest Industries (COFI) – COFI advocates for and represents the interests of interior forest industry companies which operate 100 production facilities in more than 60 interior communities.

Coast Forest Products Association – The Association represents 22 member companies in the harvesting and manufacturing of primary and added value forest products, and pulp and paper products.

Guide Outfitters Association of British Columbia (GOABC) – The GOABC represents the majority of guide outfitters in British Columbia, Yukon and Northwest Territories. The Association has eight local Associations in B.C. The Association liaises with government on issues such as regulatory processes, harvest allocations, treaties negotiations and other Aboriginal issues, and land use conflicts.

BC Wildlife Federation (BCWF) – The BCWF is a voluntary conservation organization of hunters, anglers and recreational shooters. Membership is made up of more than 100 separate clubs, ten Regional Associations, and direct members, for a collective membership of about 38,000. Activities of the BCWF are grouped into committee including a ‘native affairs’ committee.

BC Cattlemen’s Association (BCCA) – The BCCA aims to promote the cattle industry in B.C. by representing the interests of beef cattle producers and about 1,200 ranchers. The BCCA’s Board of Directors is the policy-making body for the Association.

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Alternate Contact:

Bill Armstrong
Manager, Public Information and Consultation
Deputy Minister’s Office
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PRIORITY CALLS – PRIMARY STAKEHOLDERS, PARTNERS AND CLIENTS

Organization	Contact	Phone
Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC)	Minister John Duncan Assistant: Laura Smith Laura.Smith@aadnc-aandc.gc.ca	C: O: 1-819-994-7628
BC Treaty Commission (BCTC)	Sophie Pierre, Chief Commissioner Exec. Asst.: Nancy Olding nolding@bctreaty.ca	C: s.22 O: 604-482-9223
National Assembly of First Nations (AFN)	National Chief Shawn Atleo	C: s.22 O: 613-241-6789
First Nations Leadership Council *together these 3 organizations make up the First Nations Leadership Council; they are however, stand-alone organizations		
First Nations Summit (FNS)	Grand Chief Edward John Dan Smith Chief Douglas White III Communications Coordinator: Colin Braker – cbraker@fns.bc.ca	C: C: s.22 C: C: O: 604.926.9903
BC Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN)	Jody Wilson-Raybould Regional Chief regionalchief@bcafn.ca Receptionist: Cheryl Wadhams	C: s.22 O: 604-922-7733
Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC)	Grand Chief Stewart Phillip President Office Mgr: Mildred Chartrand	C: 250-490-5314 O: 604-684-0231 C: 604 928-8832
BC Association Of Aboriginal Friendship Centres (BCAAFC)	Paul Lacerte, Executive Director	O: (250)388-5522
Métis Nation British Columbia (MNBC)	Bruce Dumont, President	C: s.22 O: 604-557-5851
First Peoples' Heritage Language and Culture Council (FPHLCC)	Lorna Williams, Chair	O: 250-652-5952
New Relationship Trust (NRT)	Kathryn Teneese, Chair (also Chief Negotiator-Ktunaxa)	O: 250-489-2464
Aboriginal Business Investment Council	Ellis Ross, Chair (also Chief, Haisla Nation)	s.22
Aboriginal Women's Advisory Council	Wendy Grant-John, Chair s.22	O: 604-540-4975 C: s.22 H
BC Business Council	Greg D'Avignon, President & CEO greg.davignon@bcbc.com	O: 604-684-3384

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: **Union of BC Indian Chiefs (UBCIC)**

SPEAKING POINTS – Grand Chief Stewart Phillip

I look forward to continuing to work with the Union of BC Indian Chiefs to close the social and economic gaps that exist between Aboriginal peoples and other British Columbians.

UBCIC is a key member of the First Nations Leadership Council and I know we will be working together in the capacity as well.

I appreciate the invitation from UBCIC to attend the 44th Annual General Assembly September 12-14, 2012. However, as you can appreciate I am still very much in transition to the new portfolio and unable to attend those dates.

I understand that my deputy minister Steve Munro attended the last assembly meeting and appreciated meeting with individual chiefs and community members.

*****If asked to attend the next assembly:**

Please forward the invitation to my office for consideration – at this time I am not clear what my schedule will include for those dates.

BACKGROUND:

- UBCIC's mission is to:
 - improve intertribal relationships through common strategies to protect Aboriginal title;
 - hold the federal government to its fiduciary obligations and have them change their extinguishment policy;
 - support Aboriginal peoples at regional, national and international forums;
 - continue to defend Aboriginal title through the revival of the Aboriginal way of life (political, social, economic and spiritual);
 - build trust, honour and respect so that they may achieve security and liberty in their lifetime and continue the healing and reconciliation (decolonization) of their Nations.
- Since 1969, UBCIC has consistently opposed Canada's comprehensive claims and modern treaty-making processes because they believe that current treaty processes require the surrendering of Aboriginal title and rights in order to settle the land question.
- UBCIC's stand on Aboriginal rights and title is based on the argument that Aboriginal title predates Crown title, and the Imperial, federal and provincial governments were legally obliged to make treaties with First Nations before alienating any land for settlement or other purposes.

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

- The UBCIC Executive is part of the First Nations Leadership Council (FNLC) which is comprised of the political leadership of the UBCIC, the First Nations Summit and the BC Assembly of First Nations.
- MARR provided \$167K to each of the three First Nations Leadership Council organizations in 2012/13, of which UBCIC is one.
- UBCIC does not provide members' names, but a significant number of First Nations in the interior, on the coast, and in other areas have joined. Most of its members are not in the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) process. Most First Nations in the BCTC process are members of the First Nations Summit.
- UBCIC has Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations as a non-governmental organization.
- Political direction for UBCIC is provided by a three-person executive committee, comprised of:
 - **Grand Chief Stewart Phillip, President:** Currently serving a fourth three-year term as the President of the UBCIC, Grand Chief Phillip was Chief of the Penticton Indian Band for over 20 years.
 - **Chief Bob Chamberlin, Vice-President:** Chief Chamberlin was first elected as Chief of Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish First Nation (Gilford Island) in 2005. This is his second term with the UBCIC executive; previously he was Secretary-Treasurer. He also served as Chairman of the Musgamagw-Tsawataineuk Tribal Council for 5 years. Kwicksutaineuk-Ah-kwaw-ah-mish is a member First Nation of that Council.
 - **Chief Marilyn Baptiste, Secretary-Treasurer:** Chief of the Xenigwet'in First Nation, one of six nations of the Tsilhqot'in National Government. This is her first term with the UBCIC executive. She is also a founding member of British Columbia's First Nations Women Advocating Responsible Mining (FNWARM).

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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: **First Nations Summit**

SPEAKING POINTS – Grand Chief Edward John

BC remains committed to the treaty process. I believe treaties are the best way to reconcile Aboriginal rights and title issues. Treaties provide a full and formal expression of reconciliation between First Nations and governments.

My focus is on continuing to build on the momentum of the treaty process by concluding final agreements and moving a number of advanced agreements-in-principle into final agreement stage.

I also support continuing to develop other approaches that include First Nations in the government's decision-making processes and offer First Nations a share of revenues generated by development.

In addition, I want to sustain opportunities provided through a range of agreements tailored to the needs of all First Nations, whether or not they are participating in the treaty process. I'm encouraged by these agreements as tools to address immediate issues and also build incrementally toward treaty.

I look forward to continuing the ministry's work with the First Nations Summit and the other First Nations political organizations to ensure that together we move forward on closing the social and economic gaps and reconcile issues relating to Aboriginal rights and title.

BACKGROUND:

- The First Nations Summit (FNS) is comprised of a majority of First Nations and Tribal Councils in British Columbia and provides a forum for First Nations to address issues related to treaty negotiations as well as other issues of common concern.
- As one of the three principals of the BC Treaty Commission (BCTC) process, the First Nations Summit plays an important and ongoing role in ensuring that the process for conducting treaty negotiations is accessible to all First Nations.
- The Summit does not negotiate treaties, but supports those negotiations, provides political direction, and speaks on behalf of First Nations involved in the BCTC process.
- The 5-member First Nations Summit Task Group is the Political Executive of the First Nations Summit. The Task Group is elected and authorized by Summit Chiefs in Assembly to carry out specifically-mandated tasks on issues related to treaty negotiations.
- The current FNS Task Group members elected by FNS Chiefs at the June 2010 Assembly (term is effective until June 2013) are:
 - **Grand Chief Edward John**, hereditary Grand Chief of the Tl'azt'en Nation, serving his eighth term as a member of the FNS political executive. Chief John was a member of the tripartite BC Claims Task Force which recommended the establishment of the independent BC Treaty Commission to facilitate treaty negotiations.

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

- **Dan Smith**, member of the Campbell River Indian Band of the Laich-Kwil-Tach Nation, serving his second term on the FNS political executive. His past experience working with First Nations, Aboriginal organizations and the federal government includes serving terms as Vice President of the Native Council of Canada, President of the United Native Nations, and a member of the BC Human Rights Commission. Mr. Smith is Chief Negotiator for the Hamatla Treaty Society on Vancouver Island.
- **Chief Douglas White III** (Kwulasultun), member of the Snuneymuxw First Nation, serving his first term with the FNS. He was elected on December 5th, 2009 to serve a four-year term as Chief of the Snuneymuxw First Nation. A practicing lawyer, Chief White is also a director and past president of the Snuneymuxw First Nation Economic Development Corporation, a member of the University of Victoria's School of Public Administration's Advisory Board, and a past executive member of the Indigenous Bar Association of Canada.
- The First Nations Summit Co-Chairs are Chief Leah George-Wilson of Tsleil-Waututh Nation and Ray Harris of Chemainus First Nation. The Co-Chairs are Executive Members responsible for the administration of the First Nations Summit.
- The Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation (MARR) provides annual funding to the FNS for participation in the BCTC process (\$250K in 2009/2010).
- In addition, MARR provided \$167K to each of the three First Nations Leadership Council organizations in 2012/13, of which FNS is one.

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September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: **British Columbia Treaty Commission (BCTC)**

SPEAKING POINTS – Chief Commissioner Sophie Pierre

BC remains committed to treaties and supports the BC Treaty Commission's efforts to build momentum in the treaty process. Our significant accomplishments in the last few years demonstrate this commitment.

BC agrees with the Treaty Commission regarding the importance of proceeding with the treaty opportunities currently available, so that momentum in the treaty process is maintained and we demonstrate to First Nations and to the public that the treaty process is achieving its goals.

BC has been working on a number of fronts to ensure we maintain the momentum, particularly in this, the 20th anniversary year of the BCTC.

*****If asked about possible event for BCTC 20th Anniversary**

The Province of British Columbia does not support a public event at this time, as there is insufficient agreement amongst First Nations on the appropriateness of such an event.

BC would prefer to seek out opportunities with fellow Principals, especially Canada, to capitalize on momentum in the treaty process to get us closer to more treaties.

BACKGROUND:

- BCTC was established in 1992 by agreement among the Government of Canada, the BC Government and the First Nations Summit (FNS), collectively known as the Principals. BCTC is the independent body responsible as keepers of the BC treaty process. Its responsibilities include: facilitating treaty negotiations; determining First Nation negotiation support funding; and providing public information and education on the treaty process.
- The BCTC governing body consists of a Chief Commissioner and four part-time Commissioners. Sophie Pierre was appointed in April 2009 as Chief Commissioner; her 3 year term has been extended for one year, expiring April 2013. The FNS appoints two Commissioners and the federal and provincial governments appoint one each, for a two year term. The current Commissioners are: Dave C Haggard (appointed by the BC Government), Jerry Lampert (appointed by the Government of Canada), Robert Phillips and Shana Manson (both appointed by the FNS).

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s.13, s.16, s.17

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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s.13, s.16, s.17

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September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: BC Region – Assembly of First Nations (BCAFN)

SPEAKING POINTS – BC Regional Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould

I look forward to working with the BC Region of the Assembly of First Nations. The organization is well respected and its participation in the BC Leadership Council is highly valued.

BC shares the BC region's key objectives for improving the lives of Aboriginal peoples

I am aware that education is a significant priority for the Assembly of First Nations -this is one of the BC region's priorities as well.

BACKGROUND:

- BCAFN represents all 203 First Nations in BC.
- The BCAFN Regional Chief is Jody Wilson-Raybould, a descendant of the Musgamagw Tsawataineuk and Laich-Kwil-Tach peoples. She is a member of the We Wai Kai Nation (formerly known as Cape Mudge Indian Band). She was a commissioner on the BC Treaty Commission from 2003 to 2009.
- BCAFN is working towards creating a better future for First Nations that include meaningful participatory relationships with the provincial and federal governments as well as with industry; and, which close the socio-economic gap that exists for First Nations.
- BCAFN is one of the three First Nation organizations that comprise the First Nations Leadership Council.
- BCAFN membership is open to all First Nations in British Columbia, both in and out of the treaty process, and with historic or modern treaties.
- BCAFN is governed by a Board of five directors who are elected to three-year staggered terms. The Board current consists of:
 - Chief Nelson Leon (Adams Lake Indian Band);
 - Chief Maureen Chapman (Skawahlook Council);
 - Chief Cheryl Casimer (St. Mary's Band)
 - [2 positions are currently vacant]
- The Regional Chief is elected by BC First Nations Chiefs that attend BCAFN meetings. Regional Chief Jody Wilson-Raybould was elected in October 2009.
- BCAFN is a regional arm of the National Assembly of First Nations (AFN), which makes Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould an Executive Member of the AFN Executive Committee.
- As an incorporated society, BCAFN operates with its own regionally specific mandates and establishes relationships with the provincial and federal governments, and other organizations.

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

- BCAFN has outlined four key areas as critical to meeting its shared objective of improving the lives of First Nation peoples and ensuring practicing and thriving cultures. These are:
 - Strong and Appropriate Governance;
 - Fair Land & Resource Settlements;
 - Improved Education; and,
 - Individual Health.
- Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould hosts regional assemblies that allow First Nations leadership of BC to engage in open socio-political discussion that help provide direction and mandates to the BCAFN. Regional Chief Wilson-Raybould ensures that these mandates are represented and advocated at both the regional and federal levels, creating linkages between the two processes. It is the role of BCAFN to ensure that these activities continue to be communicated and represented at the community level.
- MARR provided \$167K to each of the three First Nations Leadership Council organizations in 2012/13, of which BCAFN is one.

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September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: Assembly of First Nations (AFN)

SPEAKING POINTS – National Chief Shawn Atleo

Belated congratulations to you regarding your re-election as National Chief [in July 2012] – I am looking forward to working with you.

Your reputation as a leader and bridge builder between governments and communities is well known, as is your commitment to improving the lives of Aboriginal people, particularly in the area of education.

I understand the collaboration with AFN has been very successful and I am confident that this will continue to be a mutually supportive venue to achieve common objectives.

BACKGROUND:

- The Assembly of First Nations (AFN) is the national representative organization of First Nations in Canada. The AFN Secretariat is designed to present the views of the various First Nations through their leaders in areas such as Aboriginal and treaty rights, economic development, education, languages and literacy, health, housing, social development, justice, taxation, land claims, environment, and other issues that are deemed to be of common concern.
- The National Chief is elected every three years by the Chiefs-in-Assembly. The present National Chief of the Assembly of First Nations is Shawn Atleo from the Ahousaht First Nation in BC.
- The Chiefs meet annually to set national policy and direction through resolution and they meet between the annual assemblies every 3 to 4 months in a forum called the "Confederacy of Nations" to set ongoing direction. The membership of the Confederacy consists of Chiefs and other Regional Leaders chosen according to a formula based on the population of each region.
- The Executive Committee is made up of the Regional Vice-Chiefs, the National Chief, and the Chairperson of the Council of Elders. Chiefs of their respective regions select the Vice-Chiefs. The Chiefs in Assembly elect the National Chief every three years.
- The AFN receives most of its operating funds from the Department of Indian Affairs.
- National Chief Shawn Atleo (A-in-chut) is a Hereditary Chief from the Ahousaht First Nation on the west coast of Vancouver Island. In July 2009, Chief Atleo was elected to a three-year mandate as National Chief to the Assembly of First Nations. Atleo was re-elected for a second term on July 19, 2012.
- Chief Atleo served two terms as Regional Chief of the BC AFN. In March 2005, Chief Atleo was one of the signatories to BC's historic First Nations Leadership Accord; he was an active member of the First Nations Leadership Council. The current BC Regional Chief is Jody Wilson-Raybould.

September 2012

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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s.22

- In 2008, Chief Atleo was appointed as Chancellor of Vancouver Island University, becoming BC's first indigenous Chancellor.

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s.22

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Pages 129 through 130 redacted for the following reasons:

s13 s16 s17

Transition Binder

- Organization
- Strategic Overview
- Primary Stakeholders, Partners and Clients
- Appendices

Ministry of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation

Relevant Throne Speech Commitments

The government also embraces strategic partnerships to help drive *The BC Jobs Plan* forward....

... And partnerships with First Nations are poised to unleash major economic benefits for British Columbia and increase capacity and opportunity in Aboriginal communities.

Your government will focus attention on establishing agreements with First Nations that will create certainty over our respective responsibilities. And while treaties may be an option for some First Nations, there are many ways to reach agreements that can benefit all communities — Aboriginal and non-aboriginal alike.

To further improve the investment climate, your government will work with First Nations to create a new business and investment council to foster wealth-creating partnerships.

The gap between Aboriginal and non-aboriginal British Columbia remains too wide and too deep. New economic partnerships will contribute to our shared goals of family and community stability, bringing new opportunities and hope for young people.

With increased movement of Aboriginal people into urban centres comes the opportunity to strengthen and align our efforts with urban Aboriginal communities.

The government will work with Aboriginal partners, the federal government and local governments to develop an off-reserve Aboriginal action plan to achieve better education and job training, healthier family life, and strengthened cultures and traditions.

Excerpt: Speech from the Throne
October 3, 2011

Pages 133 through 138 redacted for the following reasons:

s12 s13 s16 s17

Transformative Change Accord
-between-
Government of British Columbia
-and-
Government of Canada
-and-
The Leadership Council
Representing the First Nations of British Columbia

The Government of British Columbia, First Nations and the Government of Canada agree that new approaches for addressing the rights and title interests of First Nations are required if First Nations are to be full partners in the success and opportunity of the province.

At the First Ministers' Meeting on Aboriginal issues on November 24th/25th, 2005, First Ministers and Aboriginal Leaders committed to strengthening relationships on a government-to-government basis, and on focussing efforts to close the gap in the areas of education, health, housing and economic opportunities.

This accord respects the agreement reached on November 25th and sets out how the parties intend to implement it in British Columbia.

Two important documents preceded the First Ministers' Meeting:

- *First Nations - Federal Crown Political Accord* – on the Recognition and Implementation of First Nations Governments signed in May 2005
- *The New Relationship* – A vision document setting out an initial work plan to move toward reconciliation of Aboriginal and Crown Titles and Jurisdictions within British Columbia

The goals in each document continue to be pursued and the understandings reached in both serve as the foundation for this tripartite accord.

The purpose of this Accord is to bring together the Government of British Columbia, First Nations and the Government of Canada to achieve the goals of closing the social and economic gap between First Nations and other British Columbians over the next 10 years, of reconciling aboriginal rights and title with those of the Crown, and of establishing a new relationship based upon mutual respect and recognition.

The Accord acknowledges and respects established and evolving jurisdictional and fiduciary relationships and responsibilities, and will be implemented in a manner that seeks to remove impediments to progress by establishing effective working relationships.

The actions and processes set out herein are guided by the following principles.

- Recognition that aboriginal and treaty rights exist in British Columbia.
- Belief that negotiations are the chosen means for reconciling rights.
- Requirement that consultation and accommodation obligations are met and fulfilled.
- Ensure that First Nations engage in consultation and accommodation, and provide consent when required, freely and with full information.
- Acknowledgement and celebration of the diverse histories and traditions of First Nations.
- Understanding that a new relationship must be based on mutual respect and responsibility.
- Recognition that this agreement is intended to support social and economic well-being of First Nations.
- Recognition that accountability for results is critical.
- Respect for existing bilateral and tripartite agreements.

The parties to this Accord acknowledge the importance of First Nations' governance in supporting healthy communities. Actions set out in this Accord and in subsequent action plans will reflect this reality.

The parties understand that new resources will be required to close the gaps and federal and provincial investments on and off reserve will be made available pursuant to the decisions taken at the November 2005 First Ministers' Meeting. The parties also recognize the need to examine how existing resources are expended with the view that transformative change will require different funding approaches.

The Province of British Columbia, the Government of Canada and the First Nations of British Columbia agree to establish a 10 year plan to bridge the differences in socio-economic standards between First Nation citizens and other British Columbians. It is understood that a 10 ten year plan must by necessity evolve over time, and that concrete actions are required at its outset to build the relationships and momentum to achieve the desired outcome.

Accordingly, the parties to this Accord agree to undertake immediate actions in the following areas:

- To improve relationships by:
 - Supporting a tripartite negotiation forum to address issues having to do with the reconciliation of Aboriginal rights and title;
 - Engaging in the review and renewal of claims, treaty implementation and self-government policies;
 - Holding an annual meeting of political leaders intended to jointly discuss issues of mutual concern, report on progress and plan ongoing action; and,
 - Developing and implementing a communications plan to increase public awareness of the diversity and value of First Nations cultures, including support for the 2008 North American Indigenous Games

Possible Indicators include:

- Concluded Treaties and other agreements
- Increased awareness by the public of diversity and value of First Nation cultures

- To close the gap in education by:
 - Concluding a tripartite agreement on First Nation jurisdiction over K-12 education;
 - Supporting First Nation learners;
 - Focusing resources on early childhood learning and post-secondary training, including skills, training and apprenticeships; and,
 - Creating a high quality learning environment for First Nation students through curriculum development, teacher certification and the early detection of, and response to, learning disabilities.

Possible Indicators include:

- First Nations children exhibiting readiness for Kindergarten.
- Aboriginal students meeting expectations in reading, writing and numeracy (Foundation Skills Assessment).
- K-12 (or Dogwood equivalent) completion rates .
- Aboriginal students enrolled in post-secondary education (alternatively "highest level of education attained").
- Number of First Nation teachers.
- K – 12 curriculum modules.

- To close the gap in housing and infrastructure by:
 - Building on-reserve housing units.
 - Developing a partnering agreement to address off-reserve housing.
 - Exploring the devolution and development of Aboriginal off-reserve housing units to an aboriginal housing authority.
 - Supporting capacity development in the area of housing, including building maintenance and standards, and training and employment having to do with housing construction;
 - Undertaking measures to ensure the safety of water supply;
 - Improving other basic infrastructure such as wastewater systems, roads and fire protection;
 - Undertaking comprehensive community planning; and,
 - Providing broadband connectivity to First Nation communities.

Possible Indicators include:

- First Nation households in core housing.
- First Nations people trained in construction and maintenance of housing and related infrastructure.
- Number of Aboriginal subsidized housing units .
- Number of on-reserve and off-reserve housing units built.
- On-reserve boil water advisories.
- First Nation communities with broadband access.

- To close the gap in health by¹:
 - Establishing mental health programs to address substance abuse and youth suicide;
 - Integrating the ActNow strategy with First Nations health programs to reduce incidence of preventable diseases like diabetes;
 - Establishing tripartite pilot programs in the Northern Health Authority and the Lytton Health Centre to improve acute care and community health services utilizing an integrated approach to health and community programs as directed by the needs of First Nations; and,
 - Increasing the number of trained First Nation health care professionals.

¹ BC First Nations will be supported in the health actions by the direction and contribution from the Assembly of First Nations.

Possible Indicators include:

- Increased life expectancy.
- Age standardized mortality rates.
- Youth suicides.
- Infant (up to one year) and neonatal (up to 28 days) mortality rates.
- Level of incidence of diabetes.
- Level of childhood obesity.
- Practising, certified First Nation health care professionals.

- To close the gap in economic opportunities by:
 - Providing increased access to lands and resources through interim measures;
 - Considering the implementation of revenue sharing arrangements;
 - Holding a provincial summit on economic development; and,
 - Supporting First Nations business and entrepreneurial development by increasing access to business training, and skills development and considering ways to facilitate greater access to capital funding sources.

Possible Indicators include:

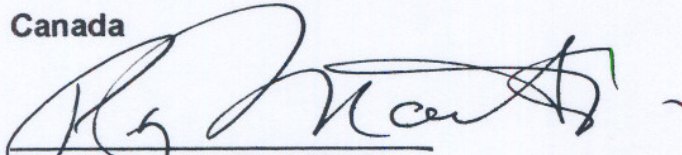
- Employment rates.
- Average weekly and hourly wage levels (LFS data).
- Business start ups.
- Number of entrepreneurs in BC.
- First Nation registered apprentices.

The Parties agree that by December, 2006 a detailed tripartite implementation strategy will be developed laying out specific actions and building upon a shared commitment to undertake as many initiatives as possible in year one of the 10 year plan (2006 – 2016). The Parties understand the collective responsibility for reporting on the progress of closing the socio-economic gaps that exist between First Nations people and other British Columbians. Accordingly, resources will be focussed towards developing the data and information necessary to appropriately monitor and report on agreed upon action plans. Canada, British Columbia and the First Nations of British Columbia agree that regular public reports are necessary. Data collection will respect the privacy of individuals.

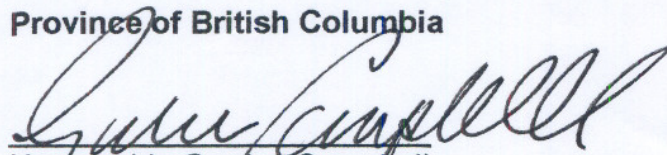
For greater certainty, nothing in this agreement shall be construed so as to abrogate or derogate from the protection of any existing or future Aboriginal or treaty rights of the First Nations peoples of British Columbia.

Signed this 25th day of November, 2005.

Canada

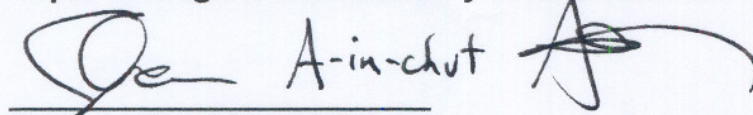

Rt. Honourable Paul Martin

Province of British Columbia

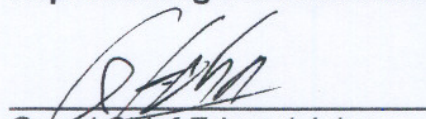


Honourable Gordon Campbell

First Nations Leadership Council

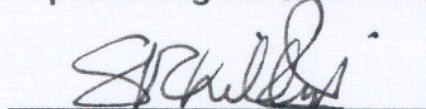
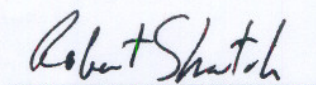
Representing the BC Assembly of First Nations:


Regional Chief Shawn Atleo

Representing the First Nations Summit:


Grand Chief Edward John
Grand Chief Doug Kelly
Dave Porter

Representing the Union of BC Indian Chiefs:


Chief Stewart Phillip
Chief Robert Shintah
Chief Mike Retasket



MÉTIS NATION RELATIONSHIP ACCORD

between

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
AS REPRESENTED BY THE
MINISTER OF ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION

and

MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA
AS REPRESENTED BY THE
PRESIDENT OF THE MÉTIS NATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The history of Canada has been greatly influenced by the Métis peoples who emerged in west central North America with their own language (Michif), culture, traditions, and self-government structures.

These Métis people refer to themselves, and are referred to by others, as the Métis Nation.

This recognition of the participation of the Métis peoples in the development of Canada is noted in section 35(2) of the Constitution Act, 1982, which states that the Aboriginal peoples of Canada includes the Indian, Inuit, and Métis people of Canada. On May 31, 2005, Canada and the Métis Nation entered into the Métis Nation Framework Agreement that identified the need to address five objectives with the Métis Nation and its Governing Members.

At the First Ministers' Meeting on Aboriginal Issues in Kelowna on November 25, 2005, First Ministers committed to strengthening relationships with Aboriginal people based on mutual respect, responsibility and sharing as well as collaboratively working with Aboriginal people in order to close the gap in the quality of life for Aboriginal people in Canada.

The Métis Nation British Columbia embraces these commitments and undertakes to work with the Province of British Columbia in order to make progress and achieve results on a number of fronts including, but not limited to, relationships, education, housing, health and economic opportunities.

A positive working relationship between the province and the Métis people of British Columbia is essential to moving forward on the goals and outcomes identified by First Ministers in Kelowna.

1. Objectives of the Métis Nation Relationship Accord

- Strengthen existing relationships based on mutual respect, responsibility and sharing.
- Improve engagement, coordination, information sharing and collaboration.
- Work toward meeting the commitments of the First Ministers' Meeting on Aboriginal issues as they pertain to Métis people and their aspirations to close the gap on the quality of life between Métis people and other British Columbians.

2. Subject Matters for the Métis Nation Relationship Accord Process

The Parties agree on the following as a preliminary list of subject matters for the Métis Nation Relationship Accord process. The Parties recognize that some work is already being undertaken in these areas and these efforts provide a foundation for enhanced work, utilizing the existing tripartite process where appropriate:

- Health (Community, Family, Individual)
- Housing
- Education (Lifelong Learning)
- Economic Opportunities
- Collaborative Renewal of Métis Tripartite Processes
- Métis Identification and Data Collection

Additional topics may be added at the request of the parties to the agreement.

3. The Métis Nation Relationship Accord Process

The Parties agree to work toward FMM commitments and utilize and enhance the existing tripartite process in order to implement the objectives of the Métis Nation Relationship Accord.

To that end, the Métis Nation and the Province will build upon current processes, such as the existing Tripartite Management Committee. Those processes will develop ongoing discussions and planning in relation to the social and economic challenges facing Métis people.

To support this relationship, the parties to the agreement will each appoint two senior officials. These officials shall constitute the Métis Nation Relationship Accord Secretariat. The Secretariat's primary role will be to review the progress of the Métis Nation Relationship Accord.

The Secretariat will assist in the coordination of strategies designed to address the social and economic "gaps" and arrange meetings on subject matters listed in section 2. Each party will have the responsibility to ensure that relevant representatives will be in attendance based on the agenda topic.

Once a year, the Parties will make best efforts to convene a meeting between the President of the Métis Nation British Columbia and the Province of British Columbia as represented by the Minister of Aboriginal Relations and Reconciliation.

The Parties agree that the Métis Nation Relationship Accord process will support the overall multilateral process agreed to at the First Ministers' Meeting on Aboriginal Issues on November 25, 2005.

4. General

The Métis Nation Relationship Accord process will also recognize and respect existing bilateral and tripartite processes that are in place between the Parties.

For greater certainty, nothing in this Accord changes, affects, infringes on, or limits existing bilateral and tripartite processes now in place between the Parties but is intended to compliment and enhance these existing dialogues.

This Accord does not recognize, deny, define, affect or limit any Aboriginal rights within the meaning of Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

PRESIDENT
MÉTIS NATION BRITISH COLUMBIA

MINISTER OF
ABORIGINAL RELATIONS AND RECONCILIATION
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SIGNED THIS 12th DAY May, 2006.

TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

ISSUE: Acronyms ¹

A

AAC	Annual Allowable Cut
ABSN	Aboriginal Business Services Network
AEA	Aboriginal Employee Association
AECIS	Aboriginal Engagement Corporate Information Site
AtBC	Aboriginal Cultural Tourism of British Columbia
AFN	Assembly of First Nations (national)
AFS	Aboriginal Fisheries Strategy (federal)
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AIP	Agreement in Principle
ALR	Agricultural Land Reserve
AMEBC	Association for Mineral Exploration - BC
ANTCO	All Nations Trust Company
AOA	Archaeological Overview Assessment
AOI	Area of Interest
ARCOP	Aboriginal Relations Community of Practice
ASPR	Annual Service Plan Report
ATBC	Aboriginal Tourism BC
ATR	Additions to Reserves
AYIP	Aboriginal Youth Intern Program

B

BAA	Broad Assessment Area
BCAAFC	BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres
BCAFN	British Columbia Assembly of First Nations
BCBC	Business Council of BC
BCBN	British Columbia Bioenergy Network
BCCA	BC Court of Appeal
BCFNEC	BC First Nations Energy Council
BCEF	British Columbia First Nations Equity Fund
BCH	BC Hydro
BCTC	British Columbia Treaty Commission (or BC Transmission Corp)
BCSC	BC Supreme Court
BCUC	BC Utilities Commission
BEST	Aboriginal Business and Entrepreneurial Skills Training

C

C&A	Consultation and Accommodation
C&E	Compliance & Enforcement

¹ Acronyms sorted alphabetically

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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

CAD	Consultation Area Database
CAP	Congress of Aboriginal People (national)
CCLRMP	Central Coast Land and Resource Management Plan
CCP	Comprehensive Community Planning
CE	Consultation Engagement
CEAA	Canadian Environmental Assessment Act
CEP	Clean Energy Project (formerly IPP)
CEPA	Canadian Energy Pipeline Association
CFN	Coastal First Nations
CHR	Cultural Heritage Resources
CFNRP	Coastal First Nations Reconciliation Protocol
CMA	Collaborative Management Agreement (protected areas or wildlife)
CMT	Culturally Modified Tree
COF	Council of the Federation (all First Ministers)
CSU	Cost Sharing Understanding
CT	Common Table

D

DDM	Delegated decision-maker
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E

EA	Environmental Assessment
EBA	Economic Benefits Agreement
EBM	Eco-system Based Management
EBMS	Eco-system Based Management System
ECDA	Economic and Community Development Agreement
ED	Effective Date (of a Final Agreement)
EF	Engagement Framework
EMA	Economic Measure Agreement
EPA	Energy Purchase Agreement

F

FA	Final Agreement
FCARS	First Nations Consultation and Revenue Sharing Agreements
FCBC	FrontCounter BC
FCF	First Citizens Fund
FFA	Fiscal Financing Agreement
FGR	Foregone Revenue
FNCCT	First Nation Consultation Coordination Team
FNCEBF	First Nations Clean Energy Business Fund
FNCIDA	First Nations Commercial Industrial Development Act
FNEMC	First Nations Energy and Mining Council
FNEC	First Nations Energy Council

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FNESC	First Nations Education Steering Committee
FNESS	First Nations' Emergency Services Society
FNFC	First Nation Forestry Council
FNRSA	First Nations Revenue Sharing Agreement
FNID	First Nations Initiative Division (former ILMB)
FNIRS	First Nations Information Reporting System
FNLC	First Nations Leadership Council
FNS	First Nations Summit
FNWL	First Nations Woodlands Licence
FPHLCC	First Peoples' Heritage Language and Culture Council
FNQ2	First Nations Quick Queries
FPTA	Federal/Provincial/Territorial/Aboriginal
FRA	Forest and Range Agreement (replaced by FCRSA)
FRO	Forest and Range Opportunity Agreement (replaced by FCRSA)
FRPA	Forest and Range Practices Act
FSP	Forest Stewardship Plan
FTNO	Federal Treaty Negotiations Office (now TAG NW)
FTOA	Forest Tenure Opportunity Agreement
FVTAC	Fraser Valley Treaty Advisory Committee

G

G2G	Government-to-government
GBI	Great Bear Initiative Society

H

HA	Harvest Agreement
HR	Human Resource
HGRP	Haida Gwaii Reconciliation Protocol

I

ICAB	Industry Council for Aboriginal Business
IBA	Impact Benefits Agreement
ILRR	Integrated Land and Resource Registry
ILM	Interior to Lower Mainland (Transmission Line Project)
ILMB	Integrated Land Management Bureau
IMA	Interim Measures Agreement
IMEA	Interim Measures Economic Agreement
INAC	Indian and Northern Affairs Canada
IPP	Independent Power Producer (now CEP)
ITA	Incremental Treaty Agreement
ITK	Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (national)

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J

K

L

LMA	Labour Market Agreement
LMTAC	Lower Mainland Treaty Advisory Committee
LOA	Letter of Agreement
LPM	Land Protection Measure
LRMP	Land Resource Management Plan
LRPA	Land and Resource Protocol Agreement
LSB	Legal Services Branch (Ministry of Attorney General)
LTFT	Long Term Forestry Tenure
LUO	Land Use Objectives
LUP	Land Use Plan
LUPA	Land Use Planning Agreement

M

MABC	Mining Association of BC
MNBC	Métis Nation BC
MNC	Métis National Council (national)
MNRA	Métis Nation Relationship Accord
MO	Ministerial Order
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPB	Mountain Pine Beetle
MR	Mandate request
MU	Management Units
MVUAS	Metro Vancouver Urban Aboriginal Strategy

N

NAIS	Northern Aboriginal Integrated Service
NAO	National Aboriginal Organization
NCLRMP	North Coast Land and Resource Management Plan
NEB	National Energy Board
NEDAB	Native Economic Development Advisory Board
NFA	Nisga'a Final Agreement
NLG	Nisga'a Lisims Government
NR	New Relationship
NRIAC	New Relationship Inter-Agency Committee
NRT	New Relationship Trust

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NTL Northwest Transmission Line
NWAC Native Women's Association of Canada (national)

O

OGC Oil and Gas Commission
OGRII Oil & Gas Regulatory Improvement Initiative
OIC Order in Council
OSR Own Source Revenue
OSRA Own Source Revenue Agreement

P

PGUAS Prince George Urban Aboriginal Strategy

Q

R

RPTCA Real Property Tax Coordination Agreement
RepHa Representative Hectare
ROA Reasonable Opportunity Agreement
RP Reconciliation Protocol
RepHa Representative Hectare
RRS Resource Revenue Sharing
RRSA Resource Revenue Sharing Agreement

S

SEA Strategic Engagement Agreement
SCC Supreme Court of Canada
SDM Shared Decision-making
SFE Sustainable Funding Envelope
SGA Self-Government Agreement
SOC Strength of Claim
SLUPA Strategic Land Use Planning Agreement
SOI Statement of Intent
SRMP Strategic Resource Management Plan

T

TAG NW Treaties and Aboriginal Government – Negotiations West (Pacific Region INAC)
TCA Transformative Change Accord
TEK Traditional Ecological Knowledge
TFA Tsilhqot'in Framework Agreement
TIMA Treaty Interim Measures Agreement

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TPC	Third Party Compensation
TRM	Treaty Related Measures *
	(Types 1-2 protection of Crown land and land acquisition managed by Fiscal Team; Types 3-5 Participation in land and resource planning, economic and cultural opportunities and governance managed by Partnerships and Community Renewal).
TRP	Treaty Revitalization Process
TSL	Treaty Settlement Land
TTA	Tax Treatment Agreement
TUS	Traditional Use Study

U

UAS	Urban Aboriginal Strategy (Federal)
UBCIC	Union of British Columbia Indian Chiefs
UBCM	Union of BC Municipalities
UNN	United Native Nations

V

W

WLP	Woodlot License Plan
WPC	Western Premier's Conference
WSA	Wildfire Suppression Agreement

X, Y, Z

YTG	Yukon Territorial Government
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TRANSITION – STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

TREATY TABLES

BRFN	Blueberry First Nations
IN	In-SHUCK-ch Nation
KKTC	Ktunaxa-Kinbasket Treaty Council
LTN	Lheidli T'enneh
MNA	Maa-nulth First Nations
NTC	Nuu-chah-nulth Tribal Council
NSTS	Northern Shuswap Treaty Society (Formerly Caribou Tribal Council)
T8	Treaty 8
TFN	Tsawwassen First Nation
TN	Tsilhqot'in Nation
TNG	Tsilhqot'in National Government
TTA	Te'mexw Treaty Association
WKN	Wuikinuxv First Nation
TKD	Tsay Kay Dene
TWT	Tsleil Waututh

OTHER FIRST NATIONS

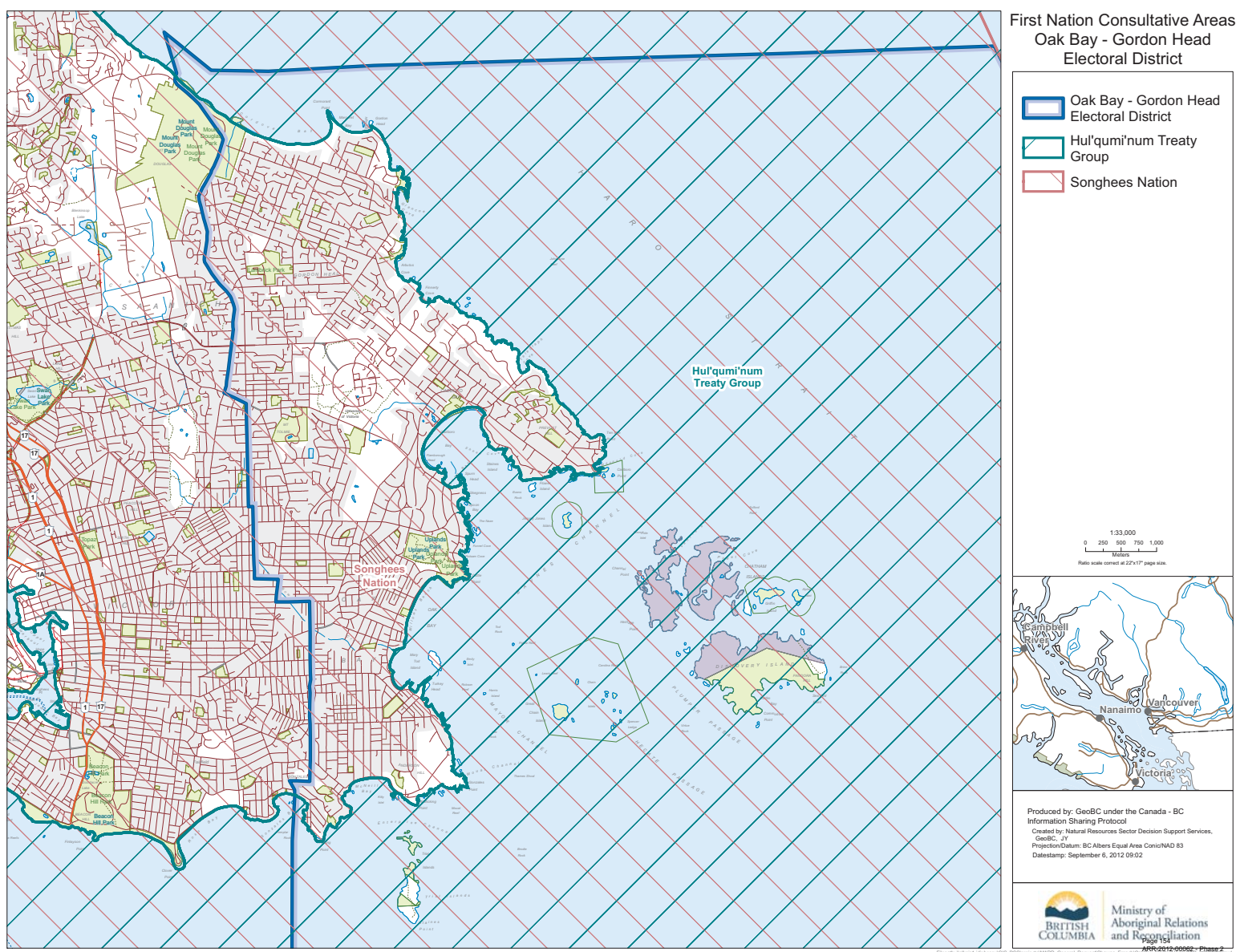
AIB	Ashcroft Indian Band
CCTC	Carrier Chilcotin Tribal Council
CFN	Coastal First Nations
CSTC	Carrier Sekani Tribal Council
CTS	Ch-ihl-kway-uhk Tribe Society
GHC	Gitanyow Hereditary Chiefs
GTS	Gitxsan Treaty Society
KDC	Kaska Dena Council
KIB	Kamloops Indian Band
LBN	Lake Babine Nation
LFN	Leq'á:mél First Nation
LNIB	Lower Nicola Indian Band
NNA	Northern Nations Alliance
NNTC	Nlaka'pamux Nation Tribal Council
ONA	Okanagan Nation Alliance
OW	Office of the Wet'suwet'en
PIB	Penticton Indian Band
SNS	Stó:lô Nation Society
SNTC	Shuswap Nation Tribal Council
STC	Stó:lô Tribal Council
TCC	Tahltan Central Council
TRTFN	Taku River Tlingit First Nation

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COMMITTEES

ADMCILM	Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on Integrated Land Management
ADMRC	Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on Resource and Economy
BRDO	Board Resourcing and Development Office
CCNRC	Cabinet Committee on New Relationship Coordination
DMC	DM Council
DMCPS	DM Committee on the Public Service
DMPS	Deputy Ministers' Policy Secretariat
ELUC	Environment and Land Use Committee
GCC	Government Caucus Committee
GCCNRE	Government Caucus Committee on Natural Resources and the Economy
GCCSD	Government Caucus Committee on Social Development
IADC	Inter-Agency Directors Committee (ILMB)
SCWG	Settlement Costs Working Group
SPADMNR	Social Policy Assistant Deputy Minister's Committee on New Relationship
SOG	Senior Officials Group
SPOG	Senior Policy Officials Group (MARR & FNLC)
SRMC	Sub-Regional Managers Committee (ILMB)
TFC	Tripartite Finance Committee
TB	Treasury Board



The Honourable John Duncan

Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development



Vancouver Island North (British C

John Duncan was first elected to 2000, 2004, 2008 and 2011. From the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, he was appointed Minister of Indian, Métis and Non-Status Indians, and Northern Development Agency.

Mr. Duncan previously held a number of positions, including Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Inter

From 1972 until his election to Parliament, he worked in the coastal British Columbia forest industry.

Mr. Duncan attended the University of British Columbia and graduated with a Bachelor of Science from the Faculty of Forestry.

He was elected to the House of Commons in 1993 and re-elected in 1997, 2000, 2004, 2006, and 2009. In 2007, Mr. Duncan was Pacific Region Advisor to the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. In August 2010, Mr. Duncan was appointed Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Federal Interlocutor for Métis and Non-Status Indians, and Minister of the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency.

Mr. Duncan has held various opposition critic positions, including Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Trade and Natural Resources.

From 1972 until his election to Parliament in 1993, he worked in the coastal British Columbia forest industry.

Mr. Duncan attended the University of British Columbia and graduated with a Bachelor of Science in 1972.

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